jure with;" and from the city of Louisville

ing for the untried prosperity it will bring.— There are indications that Maryland will not be very far behind. The institution which her

# THE EXAMINER;

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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, PAUL SEYMOUR. PUBLISHER.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

BOWLINGGREEN, KY., Feb. 8, 1848. Mess s. T. H. M. Wain, John Bolton, lohn G. Davis, Wm. Garnett, Sanford Ritter, Wm. H. McMurray, and others. GENTLEMEN: -! have the honor to acknowledge the reception, by this day's mail. of your communication dated 16th Dec.

last, but post-marked, 7th inst., in which, you request me to give you "my views as to the advantages, as well as disadvantages, of slavery in its effects, morally, politically, and socially, and some plan by which we may be relieved from its unhappy influence, without detriment to master or slave,"

Although I am generally averse to obtruding my name or opinions upon the public, yet, I do not feel myself authorised to withhold an opinion upon any subject, when asked for it, by any gentleman. much stronger obligation rests upon me, now, from the fact, that the names of more than sixty of my fellow-citizens of a neighboring county, are attached to your communication. But in complying with your request, as other engagements limit my time, ponse; that is, brief when compared with the magnitude of the subject. I will not to be mentioned. enter into a detailed account of the introduction of slavery into our country, its subsequent history, present condition, and consequences. It is sufficient to say, that by the action of the British Authorities, slavery was introduced into, and fastened upon the Colonies, (now the United States,) at a very early period, against the strong remonstrances of many of the best citizens. Since that time, it has continued to grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength. until it has assumed a power for evil, which is appalling. Although born in Virginia, I claim to be entirely a Kentuckian, having been removed from the Old Dominion in my infancy. Kentucky, therefore, has all do anything in my power to advance the interest of the people, or increase the fame of our noble Commonwealth. Taking into consideration, soil, climate, and all the gegreatly behind some of our sister States, in necessarily exists. It is not to be found, in time stock the market with the product of our labors. Nor is it because we suffer any material inconvenience in the want of means to send these productions to market. The noble Ohio, majestic Mississippi, and our own beautiful rivers, Kentucky, Green, Barren, and other streams, together with our other highways, afford reasonable facilities to the planter and trader for exporting to

severed in a manner, which if done to the in the records of anti-slavery. State, would, if I am not greatly mistaken, the politicians of this degenerate age! It ney to Lisbon. gladly rid themselves of the political incu- is well known that Mr. Jefferson questioned bus, if some mode can be adopted which the constitutionality of the purchase of will not inflict upon them, evils, equal to Louisiana. He wished to make the acquithe one of which they desire to rid them- sition, and at one time was anxious for the selves. I verily believe that such a mode is Constitution to be so amended as to give the practicable. I have often painfully reflect requisite authority. The Constitution, howformed opinions which I now proceed to purchased of the French-a fact which furs 'ate. I am wholly opposed to immediate nishes a sufficient basis for the allegation, em ancipation, by law, and to permitting that Mr. Jefferson, though an avowed, strict slave. when ultimately freed, to remain constructionist, was in fact a more liberal among us, if it can be avoided. I believe constructionist than either of his predecesthat eithe v would operate injuriously to both sors. But enough, in reference to Louisiana certain distemper, the nerves will so act on the white a od colored races. My most anx- and Mr. Jefferson. ious desire, h. wever, is to benefit the whites. It will, perhaps, be admitted by all, that them. I have none of that feeling which I regard the authors of the Constitution never had in Taken as a whole, staves are by no means quest and annexation of Mexican Territory. miserable or unhapt, w, but on the contrary, But suppose Mexican Territory is to be an are generally (it may be from ignorance) as nexed. And at present there is a probabicontented as their owners. With the Abo. lity of this amounting almost to certainty litionist the questions of sl. wery, and eman- Upon what terms is it to be annexed cipation, are almost mere abstractions. The writer believes that Congress should, With us—they are realities, We know the without hesitation, apply to it the Wilmot good, if any, and the evils of both. It is Proviso. If there be authority to annex at the common observation of all, that the bad all, there is authority to adopt this Proviso. slave, makes invariably a more con upt free. I know it is said that slavery is a subject man, and that faithful, obedient slaves, in a over which Congress has no control—that majority of instances, after being emancipal it belongs to State jurisdiction, &c. ted (and remaining in our midst) become a this view I do not object. But in the lan-

sonable objection. It would not operate ajuriously to any one. A helpless infant would not be thrown naked on the cold charity of the world, merely because it hap- pers in France, in many instances to half pened unfortunately to be born free, and the the original charge. The "Journal des Denaster would retain their services about long bars," however, still maintains its high rate enough, taking male and female together, to of subscription-eighty francs a-year. The of raising. It would not do to procrastinate is seen in the stamp-office returns. In I shall be constrained to make a brief rest the freedom of females much, if any beyond 1828, the number of stamped sheets issued

> gration, unless they are acquired by bona art, literature, industry, &c. The provinces fide citizens of this Commonwealth, by mar. maintain about 300 political papers, of these few principles into our Constitution, the dark spots which now disfigure our land, will gradually and silently disappear, and papers muster about 180,000 subscribers, our children and their descendants will be distributed in the following proportions: the occupants of the happiest portion of Four papers count from 500 to 2,000 sub-

You have thus, gentlemen, though crudely and hastily written, my views of eman. Quotidienne," "Le National." 3,000 to ly and hastily written, my views of eman-cipation. I do not know that they accord with yours. Perhaps they do not. But as you have asked for mine, you now have

Accompanying your united letter, was one from the gentleman, who forwarded it, distributed gratuitously to all the govern. ter for the money, if it had only been buried in fruit "for the healing of the nations."

The gentleman said further, "One half of under date of the 5th inst., in which he en- ment functionaries, and has but very few no State in the Union, capable of support- quires, "if emancipation cannot be effected, paying subscribers. ing in comfort a larger population, and none the legality of slave marriages, and a law kept pace with the increase in the number affording more ample opportunity of happi- to prohibit the separation of slave families." of newspapers, and French editors at the ly enjoying the gifts of a bountiful Provi- I answer, humanity does, in my opinion, present day, depend more perhaps on literadence. And yet with all these, we are require that families be not separated, un ry than on political readers. The feuilleless, under circumstances of necessity, and ton consists of about a fourth of each page, population and wealth, if not in other vitally important interests. For this marked indifference some cause hibiting the separate sale of hesband and later than the publication of novels, reserved for the publication of novels, remainder that the publication of novels, remainder the publication of novels. and unquestionable difference, some cause, wife, when they are slaves of the same It is no longer "a few timid lines stealing suits—for, following the gentleman from North hostile to the highest interests of the other forty owner. When one must be sold, let the modestly along under the formidable politisoil or climate, for by properly cultivating other go also. Such a provision could not cal columns of which they are the futile acour broad and fertile lands, we can at any other go also. Such a provision could not companiment, the clegant embroidery;" on be effected without some form or requisition companiment, the elegant embroidery; on thinks that it ought to be regarded with respect sustaining and perpetuating that instrument for oppressing the contrary, it is the feuilleton which now and deference. The gentleman from North oppressing the great majority. concubinage, which now generally, though bears the politics on its powerful shoulders. Carolina said, (pages 5, 6) that it is miscalled a not universally, constitutes, among slaves, the relation of husband and wife.

### Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't, ASHER W. GRAHAM.

Thoughts on Emancipation. No. 18. A great deal has been said, both in the market our surplus. Nor can the cause be North and in the South, in reference to the traced to our Constitution and general laws, Wilmot Proviso. Some have spoken of it or to the manner of their administration; in terms of high commendation-others with because, however imperfect or defective indifference-and others have denounced it these may be, they are (to say the very least as a great abomination, justifying the appliof them) at least equal to any other in the cation of the most vituperative epithets to its Union. I am thoroughly convinced, that author. And what is the nature of this prothe great cause of our inferiority in the par- viso, about which, so much has been said did you take a drop of anything that day! ticulars alluded to, can only be justly attrib. and written? What does it propose? Simply this is the dot of the wind of the colored received the spirit of true coungr, less regard to self, more of high toe detailing vengs in it? Should Wilmon feel and now a convulsed at both question are to be found in many other portions of our Umion. On the other hand it has an indicator in the form of the more of the point of the more of the point of the section of Anti-Stavery or About the wilmon feel and now a convulsed at both question and answer. It soon, step by step, came of the last century maintained to this Union shall come in as free share of it all but the pewter?" "Why, then the pewter?" "Why, then the pewter?" "Bould Wilmon feel anything wrong in it? Should Wilmon feel and now a convulsed at both question and answer. It soon, step by step, came out, that the man was drunk, and was not, therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'.

The Court was convulsed at both question and action of Congress? He ought therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'.

The calculate eclipses, and build marble palaces, and the point of the colored race, the gentleman to that the man was drunk, and was not, therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'.

The Court was convulsed at both question and action of Congress? He ought the consideration and action of Congress? He ought therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'.

The Court was convulsed at both question and action of the colored race, the gentleman the manipality, than and answer. It soon, step by step, came and not as slave Territory. This is the the pewter?" "Why, then the pewter?" "The Court was convulsed for the colored race, the gentleman the manipality than and answer. It soon, step by some second-race with the tist enter to the colored race, the gentleman the manipality than and action of the colored race, the gentleman the manipality than and action of the colored race, the substitution of recent origin, but the pewter?" "Why, then the nearly in the state of the substitutions of recent origin, but the center of the last century maintained. The colored race, the was the the believed, that chastity is a virtue almost unknown to slaves. Nor have they, the paternal, maternal, filial or fraternal affections as high a degree as the whites. It is well,
that they have not, for these ties are often. that they have not, for these ties are often would not have posterity to find his name their own. What is still more extraordi-

ted on this subject, and have deliberately ever, was not amended; but Louisiana was

be sickly syn pathy of the Abolitionists. view any such romantic project as the con-

owners, the permission to manumit their and make all needful rules and regulations slaves, on the condition that they be removed from this Commonwealth, unless some belonging to the United States." What it belonged, to extend the security the federal constitution had assured. The descendance of the federal constitution had assured. The descendance of the federal constitution had assured. peculiarity in their circumstances, makes it other property? Why, the District of Colum-indispensable in the exercise of humanity, bia, places for the erection of forts, magaindispensable in the exercise of humanity, bia, places for the erection of forts, magathat they should not be expatriated. In zines, arsenals, &c., according to the 11th of Massachusetts freemen. Nor only so. The such case the emancipator should be re- clause of the 8th Section of the 1st Article slave question had yet further aspects for himquired to make such ample provision for of the Constitution. My construction is, their support, as effectually to prevent their that Congress has the same power over Terbecoming a charge upon, or a nuisance, to the community.

I believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least, believe it would redound to the best and least least, believe it would redound to the best and least least, believe it would redound to the best and least least, believe it would redound to the best and least l highest interests of the Commonwealth, that lieving (it is hoped for the honor of the na-our organic law should provide that all tion) that the Wilmot Proviso is a "needslaves born in this State, after a specified ful regulation" should urge it as a sine qua period, should be free, the males at the age non to the admission of Mexican Territory. of eighteen, and females at the age of fifteen O, that Congress was composed of such men

Newspapers in Paris. During the past ten years a great reduc tion has been made in the price of newspathe age of fifteen, for a reason not necessary was 28,000,000; in 1836, it was 42,000, 000; in 1843, 61,000,000; and in 1845. Incorporate also, such other provision, in more than 65,000,000. Paris alone suphe Constitution, as would effectually pre- ports 26 daily papers, besides 400 other pevent any increase of slaves, by future emi. riodicals, on all sorts of subjects -- science. riage, descent, or devise. By engrafting which 125 are ministerial, 70 opposition. 35 opposition dynastique, 25 legitimist, the remainder of no party. The 26 Parisian scribers; eight, from 2,000 to 3,000; nine. among which are the "Charivari," "La 20,000 to 25,000; and one, "Le Siecle,"

The development of the feuilleton has

He was once examining a witness, whose inebriety, at the time to which the evidence referred, it was essential to his client's case,

their own. What is still more extraordinary have at length cosed the honest soldier in the procession of the civilized nations that have he helped to frame, and I set his authority too much like that of the honest soldier in the procession of the civilized nations that have he helped to frame, and I set his authority too much like that of the honest soldier in the procession of the civilized nations that have he helped to frame, and I set his authority too much like that of the honest soldier in the length considered is but \$49,097 51. whites, would cause either mental derangement, or open rebellion. I have, however, already said more on this subject than it was my intention to say.

Whites, would cause either mental derangement, or open rebellion. I have, however, already said more on this subject than it was my intention to say.

Not is it accords of anti-stavery.

But to notice this Proviso more particular fresh mules at every stage. They made know not that it exists in any part of christon-larly understood by signs, placing the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fours when they wished to than with us. Of its condition in half civilia.

The happy thought was ground out by what themselves on all fourse, erronecusly—to be the crolled States, I always the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, erronecusly—to be the crolled States, I always the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in themselves on all fourse, crown upon sixpence a day in the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends half a crown upon sixpence a day in the soldier that fives on his pay.

And spends hal my intention to say. Nor is it necessary to tion of the United States for Congress to indicate their want of locomotive quadruzed Brazil, I cannot speak. say much. The evils of slavery are well adopt it. The fact is the framers of the peds, and putting their fingers in their known, and, in Kentucky, almost universally acknowledged. Whilst a few, cling tion of Territory to the Union by purchase that they wanted to eat. They were folto the institution with all the unyielding per- or conquest. It seems that the men of revo- lowed, of course, everywhere, by crowds, tinacity, with which a miser hugs his gold, lutionary memory were not capable of tak- but, beyond being stared at, suffered no para very large majority of the people of this ing as enlarged views of things as some of ticular inconvenience.—An Overland Jour-

doubt they are the expected ones.

always supposing that they are liable to a the part that it is very likely to come upon

## pects of the Slave Question.

[CONCLUDED.] The colored citizen of Massachusetts goes on his lawful occasions to a Southern State, with just as good a constitutional right to tread its seil in security and at will, as the heir of its own longest and proudest lineage. But not only is he forbidden by a peseudo legislation of the place to land there in freedom, he is not permitted even to remain in freedom on board the ship that has conveyed him. He is forced on shore to a prison; and when he is discharged and departs, it is on the payment of a ransom, called the expense of his deteution. If he comes a second time, he is scourged. If a third, he is sold into perpetual slavery. So decrees the so-called law. Massachusetts was uneasy to have called law. Massachusetts was uneasy to have the Bible in the gutters of Baltimore to teach curse to themselves, and to others. They occupy an anomalous condition, being neither slaves nor freemen, and are usually objects of dislike and suspicion to both classes.—
Independent however, of these considerations, there is another. Justice to the owners, imperiously demands that their slaves

A new political aspect of the sare question was now disclosed. The slave question had

they owe allegiance to the State. We are dis-armed by those compromises of the Coustitu-ted States," (page 5.) I think, Mr. Chairman, of eighteen, and females at the age of filteen years. As to what that specific period shall be, I am not very solicitous, so that it be not so remote as to nullify the great object—that of freeing our State in a convenient and reasonable time from the curse of slavery. Perhaps we shall yet have sent and reasonable time from the curse of slavery. To this plan, I can see no reasonable time from the curse of slavery. To this plan, I can see no reasonable time from the curse of slavery. To this plan, I can see no reasonable time from the curse of slavery. To this plan, I can see no reasonable time from the curse of slavery. To this plan, I can see no reasonable time from the curse of slavery. To this plan, I can see no reasonable time from the curse of slavery. To this plan, I can see no reasonable time from the curse of slavery to the enlargement of the distance to the constitution, had it been faithfully executed, agreeably to the sense of the Constitution, had it been faithfully executed to the sense of the Constitution, had it been faithfully executed and their votes to the enlargement of the while I refer to such expedients; but in other time, which Massachusetts respects. I shudder while I refer to such expedients; but in other time, which Massachusetts respects. I shudder that the Constitution, had it been faithfully executed, agreeably to the sense of the Convention which I refer to such expedients; but in other time, which Massachusetts respects. I shudder that the Constitution, had it bed States, "(page 5.) I think, Mr. Chairman. I that the Constitution, had it bed States, "(page 5.) I think, Mr. Chairman. I that the Constitution, had it bed States, "(page 5.) I think, Mr. Chairman. I that the Constitution, had it that the Constitution of the curse of the Constitution of the while I refer to such expedients; but in other time, which Massachusetts respects. I shudder that the Constitution of the curse of the Convention to the curse of the Convention which Massachusetts respects. I shudder that the Constitu throw of great evils, by the practical developement of their enormity. The excess of an abuse conducts it to its fite. I said to Mr. Hoar, when seemed to belong to that blackest darkness that just precedes the day. I believe it was so; and that while the pea of History was recording that compensate him for the trouble and expense effect of the reduction on the aggregate sale shameful chapter, the peu of Destiny was written, shall be attempted upon the liberties which compensate him for the trouble and expense effect of the reduction on the aggregate sale shameful chapter, the peu of Destiny was written. ing the certain and not distant downfall of the ratified it. Enlightened by the dismal expeoppressive and insolent institution.

nation of slavery, the disastrous measure of the tive and explicit prohibitions, though I the unknown and threatening future. The in which slavery was concerned. the bread from the mouths of thousands of the of the Convention which framed that instruworking men of the free States, and a measure ment, and of the State Conventions that ratified building, by men who had no more constitu- does not see that the Statesmen of that day extional right to come in and act upon our affairs, pected that the discontinuance of the slave trade, than any two who might have been brought after twenty years, for which they made proviover from Engiand, or France, or Algiers.—
The next blossoming of the tree was in the pending war with Mexico. Gentlemen please themselves with making distinctions between the occasion and the cause of that war. But no body, lina and Georgia, which, it must be owned, I take it, doubts that, if Texas had not been an- clung to the evil with a tenacious fondness. powder, and extinguish it when half consumed. | ed upon it, which grew rankly, and overshadowe periment. We have spent an hundred millions its wholesome brother." Prune that off, and Accompanying your united letter, was more than 30,000. The "Moniteur," is of dollars, and are going on spending. No matexecration and loathing of the civilized and sustained, then it follows that not one half, but

> of humanity-that gentleman is the elaborate spologist, and the gentleman from Maryland the South. I think he has been reading Rousseau, and learned from his fantastic dreams that (page 8)

Again; the gentleman urged to this point the Again; the gentieman arged to the page 7).

natural inferiority of the negro race (page 7).
He has no doubt examined, and knows how to
He has no doubt examined, and knows how to
La Fayette who said to Clarkson, as that phi
"Scrannel pipes of wretched was shifted, and the sceptre of the world passed five centuries ago, at the capture of Babylon by the Persians, and I presume, he decides, that question rightly. [Mr. Clingman interrupted, and was understeed to say he had referred to the ed a classification of Abelitionists of the present-tion of the hour, before the last paragraph was Egyptians, and relied on the formation of the ent day. I am not satisfied with it, either for finished. Mr. P. would have gone on substanti-

Egyptian skull. The gentleman speaks of the precision or completeness, and will bespeak his ferst at Halesworth, there was a confusion of hats. Next day the following note was received:—"Mr. T's compliments to Mr. W., and I have got a hat which is not his—

Legyptian skull. The gentleman speaks of the patience while I propose a different. There are in the first place, the Abolitionists, strictly and commonly so called. Their specific not commonly in the hands of professed scholling. He is a reader of Polybius, and has weighter the patience while I propose a different. There are in the first place, the Abolitionists, strictly and commonly so called. Their specific distinction, as a body, is, that they urge a dissolution of the Federal Constitution, and of the if he have got a hat which is not your's, no ed his merits and those of the other great mas- Union. With the gentleman on the other side ters in that department of composition in such exact critical scales as to feel justified in placing him at the head of the list in respect to political sagacity (page 6.) He cannot have over-looked that singular passage in so common an author as Herodotus, in which the old chronilooked that singular passage in so common an author as Herodotus, in which the old chronicler has been thought to say, that the aucient Egyptians, the remote source perhaps of Greek civilization, were woolly headed negroes. I will not defend that interpretation of his words. But it is no invention of any of your high-flying abolitionists of the present day; it has been received.

Sions—stay at home, and do not vote at all, simply hoping and waiting for better times. When the Democratic party in Massachusetts suddenly aboudoned, in 1845, the opposition to the sumply hoping and waiting for better times. When the Democratic party in Massachusetts suddenly aboudoned, in 1845, the opposition to the annexation of Texas, in which, up to that time, it had gone hand in hand with its rival, the effect was immediately seen at the annexation of less than fifty thousand—about one-half are election, in the loss of seventeen thousand of college of South Carolina, they have resident of the election, in the loss of seventeen thousand of college of South Carolina, they have resident of the election, in the loss of seventeen thousand of college of South Carolina, they have resident of the election, in the loss of seventeen thousand of college of South Carolina, they have resident of the election, in the loss of seventeen thousand of college of South Carolina, they have resident of the color o it is no invention of any of your high-flying ab-olitionists of the present day; it has been receivolitionists of the present day; it has been received by grave and plodding English and German ted the value of the Union," and, as they do the number. It fell off still further the following ception of the German merchants, who do a doctors, who read, and pendered, and smoked, and annotated, long before such a lusus nature as an American abolitionist was ever heard of. The gentleman has ascertained the complexion of the great captain of antiquity, the Carthagenian Hannibal, and knows how far it resembled that of the Lybians and Nubians, whom he led to twenty years' triumphs over the sharp-beaked to the value of the Union," and, as they do the union. Among the trecovered a few thousands at the last election of Governor, this gain has the less the lection of Governor, this gain has at the last election of Governor, this gain has the less than the last election of Governor, this gain has the less the less the last the last election of Governor, this gain has the less that the last election of Governor, this gain has at the last election of Governor, this gain has the less the less that the last election of Governor, this gain has the less the less that the las to twenty years' triumphs over the sharp-beaked eagles of Rome. He sees how to dispose of the periods of New England without continually phenomenon of the French mulatto, Alexandre meeting. Dumas, that miracle of prolific genius. He can wretched slave, picking up scraps of leaves of the Bible in the gutters of Baltimore to teach

Nor, determined either way, would it have any material connexion with the main question have in hand, or directly bear on any measures now in the contemplation of this Committee. I have been but stepping aside a little way in th

(Here follows a discussion of West India Emancipation, which we have already publish-

the States would exclude from all the Territomay well be required to furnish the evidence Mr. Chairman, we have no present remedy.

We cannot raise a regiment, nor fit out a ship, for the maintenance of the rights of those to whom the State owes protection, as much as There is not, sir, in the whole constitution, any interpretation. I entertain no such question Providence, to provide for the ultimate over- original compromises compromises bad enough welcomed him back, that I could not wholly fortunately, he has recent constructions in his regret the annovances he had endured, for they favor. The past has come and gone. We may rience we have had, I own I could now wish Then came, for the strengthening and perpet- that the Constitution had uttered more posiannexation of Texas, with its long train of Po- little belief that even they would have at all litical Aspects of the Slavery Question, long availed against such unscrupulous influences enough already, and still stretching far away in- us have been in action to nullify it in all cases first fruit of that preceeding, was the repeal of further precautions were taken, is no matter of carried by two votes cast at the other end of this it, with very different eyes from mine, if he He has lived to rue the failure of the hopeful ex- and poisoned the rest, "a mildewed ear, blasting

so much disgrace and mischief. But it has been none," (page 5,) and from that statement he armade to carry widowhood and orphanage into gued that in settling the institutions of new thousands of the homes of a sister republic, the Territory, an equitable arrangement would be homes of men and women who never injured us. to give half of it up to slavery, and let liberty phanage into thousands of our own American fractional statement. If facts which I have prenomes; to write a chapter in our history for the sented to the attention of the Committee are christian world, and the bitter shame of our own one fiftieth part of the people of this Confederacy are interested, as proprietors, in an institu-Of a system which leads to such political re- tion which is essentially and irreconcileably Carolina, I have not spoken of it as a question have fiftieths, and which demands to wield all borders of its own domain, for the purpose of

Carolina suid, (pages 5, 6) that it is miscalled a The gentleman said again, in connexion with peculiar institution," for that it is "natural this topic, "It is obvious that, by transferring among men," and prevails widely throughout part of the siaves from the old States to the the South. I think he has been reading Rousthe savage state is the natural and blissful state economy has not misled me, this is by no means States, as a great calamity, an immense moral of man. Rather, he has been reading Hobbes, obvious; but, on the contrary, it is obvious that and political evil, which ought to be abolished to prove. He quickly discovered the man's character. He was a fellow who may be described, as "half foolish with roguery."

"Well, Darby, you told the truth to this general man, and that conditions and his school has contracted a love for slavery and Force, and all that conditions from the contract of the man, and particular considerations might be uniformly and carnestly opposed by all good and particular considerations might be added in the present instance, to show further that that result would follow. I anticipate the result would follow. I anticipate t gentleman?" "Yes, your honor, Counsellor O'Connell." "How do you know my name?" "Ah! sure every one knows our own pathriot." "Well, you are a good-humored honest fellow, now tell me, Darby, did you take a drop of anything that day!" It is not of human tips and the first place of the sense of my did you take a drop of anything that day!" It is not of human tips any tip of the state of things in the ancient the sentence of the sense of my difference of the sense of my disturbed, navity brutish, and in the cultivated communities of the southern section of this country, as to affer the sentence of the sense of my disturbed, navity brutish, and in the cultivated communities of the southern section of this country, as to affer the sentence of the sense of my disturbed, navity brutish, and in the cultivated communities of the sense of my difference of the sense of my disturbed, navity brutish, and in the cultivated communities of the sense of my disturbed, navity brutish, and the first place, this is a direct and counsel of my vent and counsel of my vent of God, who seems by Providence to have beed placed there for wise and important purposes; alone last year he sustained the gospel that the country as to affer the sentence of the sense of my one of the sense did you take a drop of anything that day!"
Why, your honor, I took my share of a pint of spirits," "Your share of it, now, by virtue of your oath, was not your oath, was not your that they are brought into contact. Slavery is

whom the gentleman from North Carolina quoted as complimenting "the good sense of the judge from the music it discoursed, it was an in-American people, which enabled them wisely strument of indifferent pretension, fitted with a lanthropist reports in a letter written not long From the lumber garret, which was its too evibefore his death, "I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could been ransomed, to be furnished with another have conceived that thereby I was founding a have conceived that thereby I was founding a

ceeded which the gentleman quoted to the com-mitteee as having been "collated by Mr. Nathan proper, perhaps necessary. I will not proceed to

shell not be emancipated without their consent. Our present Constitution forbids it, and I must sincerely hope, that in remodeling that instrument, no attempt will be made to annul that salutary provision. I made to annul that the shall not say any thing of his friend's worth in affirming to be law, though that one of her own eminent sons, who had not discuss the question, whether the negro intended to annul that one of her own eminent sons, who had not discuss the question, with the salutary and the provided to an unit of the national made to annul that salutary provision. I made to annul that the shall not say any the credit to any gentleman on this floor. But I do not discuss the question, which is the organization of the the laws as made, a torrent of obloquy, was directed against him, so as to oblige him to pub-lish a pamphlet in his defence." The gentleman read some of the extracts which he [Mr Appleton | thought proper to make, to show the opinious of his assailants;" and then, in allu-sion to part of what he had quoted, he went on there is much speculation about a State law, au to say, "this last sentiment he shows has been adopted as a motto by many who do not profess to belong to the sect of Abolitionists." The gentleman must pardon me. I think his friend has not shown this. I think that he has not asserted it. If the gentleman understands that his friend has insinuated it, in relation to the writer of the pamphlet that drew out his own. on the gentleman be the responsibility of that

> sponsibility of such an insinuation upon its author. Certainly it would be a groundless one. The writer of the pamphlet which occasioned the publication by the gentleman's friend, recorded distinctly his dissent from the doctrine of fisanion. It was no obitur dictum, but explicitly set down, and somewhat fully reasoned out. In answer to the inquiry, what course of action the usurpations of slavery demanded from the the Southern country. And it has a healthy a severance of the union of the States. Disunion would be as evil a thing as it is painted by any of those who, by dwelling exclusively on be abated. Attention is getting fixed upon that its erils, put their consciences to sleep in respect great political truth. The baleful Political As to that slavery, which, as long as it exists, will seet of the Slave Question stands out in the light and concluded his remark upon the topic by saymonstrous nuisance. A disunion of the States, on all other accounts a calamity, does not change

organization, contemplating action under the Constitution, holding its Conventions, and sup- few hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citi

Among the opponents of slavery are next to parties in the free States. A very large numthe last Congress. It reads thus:

ture of Mussachusetts views the existence of hu-

gan of a certain interest in this House. To

"Scrannel pipes of wretched straw. stop, and attuned to a different symphony. 1

ally as follows:

There is another large class of persons, who are apt to be left wholly out of the account in a consideration of this question-friends of freethird party, and merely block the wheels-utteriv dissatisfied with the Democratic party, be third of the voters did not use their right. Of done for this people, in giving them the gospel course, a variety of causes are to be supposed is most likely to be crowned with success. third of the voters did not use their right. Of

I do not adopt their views in respect to dis-union. I reject utterly the doctrines which makes the distinguishing being of that body. It was from them that those expressions prothat that to which I have adverted had a very est manifested by ther pupils, and others, in the material operation. Once more: there is a large and all-import-

ant class of enemies of slavery beyond the bor-ders of the free States. In the Lexington District of Kentucky it is well known that there lives one of its foes, who bears "a name to con-

\*Papers on the Slave Power, pp. 77-79.

South and East of that State, devoted to the doctrines of freedom, conducted with singular talent and right feeling, and exerting a sensible and extensive influence. A Governor of Virginia, not long ago, proposed to his Legislature the enactment of a law giving to the respective counties the power to expel colored people beyond their limits. The non-slaveholding ers, west of the Blue Ridge, thanked him "for teaching them that word." They did not approve the particular application recommender of this new principle in legislation; but already thorizing the countles severally to abolish slavery within their own borders. Delaware eems on the verge of emancipation, and pant-

Representative does not think ought to be spok-en of here, is discussed very freely in her dwellings and by her road sides. An uneasiness under the burden that so oppresses working in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. In Georgia, if report says true, the causes of the depression of the white labor-ing man are engaging a constantly increasing attention, and there are whispers that the thing is whispered even among the sandhillers of veloped in one place or another, I take it to be prevails, to an extent already not inconsiderable, among the non-slaveho root, and must grow. They are coming to see that for the welfare of the whole, and especially for their own, it is necessary that the nuisance

Discussion of it must take place, and musticafallibly end in confirming, enlightening, and guiding to a practical issue, the sense of its reality, and of the obligation to seek a remedy. So that, as I view the case, this is by no the gentleman from North Carolina understands it, page 11,) and as it is made to appear in the Resolutions of Mr. Calberra. means a geographical and sectional question, as dutions of Mr. Calhoun, one great point of whose sagacity is, to present different issues movement against slavery, is embraced in the between North and South, but between the Liberty Party so called. It has a regular party many millions of non-slaveholding Americans, porting its own candidates for office, as much as zens who hold siaves. It is time that this idea either of the two parties that mainly divide the of a geographical distinction of parties, with recountry. In some States its numbers are large, lation to this subject, was abandoned. It has In my own State, its vote has nearly reached no substantial foundation. Freedom, with its ten thousand. In New York, in 1844, it came fair train of boundless blessings for white and black-slavery, with its untold miseries for both-these are the two parties in the field; and, be reckoned great numbers in the two principal as to their relative power, the slaveholders, if collected, would be outnumbered by the population of the single city of New York, while Democracy of New York has lately taken strong the name of the other host is Legion. I cannot ground upon the subject; and the same, though therefore attach my importance to the hint to a less extent, has been the current of Demo- which the gentleman threw out, towards the selves very distinctly heard, and a combination, slavery movement were too much pressed, (page on the ground of hostility to slavery, has pluck. 16.) On this point he spoke forbearingly, and ed the government of that State out of the hands in a strain which contrasts most agreeably with of a dynasty which had seemed destined to be language to which these walls have listened in met sound," instead of being used to purchase the States have slaves, the other half have perpetual. In Massachusetts, we have fourteen some other times. I have something to say counties. Two of them are small, their popu- upon the subject, but I do not feel called upon lation not equalling that of several of our single to bring it forward till some further occasitowns. The Whigs, of a majority, I believe, of shall arise. I will now only express my delibthe rest, at the County Conventions last an- erate and undoubting conviction, that the time tumn, declared the opposition of Massachusetts has quite gone by, when the friends of slavery Presidency, who was not known to be opposed the South to disunion for its defence. When to the further extension of slavery; while no they raise that question seriously, their noncounty, as far as I know, assumed the opposite slaveholding neighbors-with their majority of ground. But the people of that soher Common- more than six votes to one, even in that regionwealth have widely taken the alarm, and they will settle it for them very quietly and effectual do not limit their views to the mere confinement ly, through the ballot-boxes. And it is altoof slavery within its present limits. Let me gether likely they will then go farther yet, and the power of the Government, and extend the read, Mr. Chairman, a Resolve of the Legisla- say, "An evil which has all along annoyed, disture of the pattern Whig State, of Massachu- graced, and kept us down, and which now asks setts, passed, as appears by the certified copy for its support the overthrow of our wise form which I hold in my hand, on the 27th day of of government, is no more to be tolerated. Our February last, five days before the dissolution of interests, our peace, our safety, demand its exfor the slaveholders to let their neighbors hear "Resolved, unanimously, That the Legislathem talk of disunion. Unless I read very stu-Sir, if my little reading in political man slavers, within the limits of the United Union they will thus endanger, but the interest

We do most sincerely hope that every church in this State will contribute something to this object, before the annual report is made out. It is painful to anticipate a heavy debt resting on the Board at the end of the year, and it will be more difficult to meet it another year, if we should allow it to accumulate. New is the time to do something if we wish to prevent our mis-

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST .- A meeting was held in Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the annual sermon before the American Baptist Indian Mission Association. at the request of Dr. Howell, to consult on the expediency of making an effort for the estabishment of a theological seminary, to be loca ted in a central position, to supply the wants of the South and the South West. About one hundred and fifty brethren were present, forty of whom were ministers. The meeting was addressed by Elders Taylor, of Va., Gayle, dom, who, disinclined to attach themselves to a third party, and merely block the wheels—ut-

GERMANS IN NEW YORK.-Rev. Mr. Guldin

citement in that city.

Among other expressions of hostility to the truth, the life of Doctor Duff, principal of the Seminary, has been threatened, like that of Dr. King at Athens, and he has been warned not to go abroad without a guard, not to renture out after nightfall at all.